

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Terms of the Tribune.
DAILY TRIBUNE.
 Mail subscribers, \$10.00
 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, \$4.00
 2 copies, do., 7.00
 5 copies, or over, for each copy 3.00
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
 1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers, \$2.00
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 Daily Tribune, ordinary advertisements, classified under their proper heads, 10 cents per line, each insertion.
 Weekly Tribune, \$1 per line, each insertion; on fifth page, \$1.50 per line.
 Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 cents per line, each insertion.
 THE TRIBUNE, New York.

To Correspondents.
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a warranty for its good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New York.
 We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.
 We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 5 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

The Tribune in London.
 STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, &c.) 11, Abchurch Lane, W.C. are agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Subscriptions and Advertisements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.
 The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool March 1, via Greenock March 8, arrived at Portland yesterday.

The bill regulating the Government of Jamaica has been passed.
 Five Irish Americans were arrested in Dublin on Feb. 28.

It is stated that the Conference on the Danubian Principalities will be held in Paris and not in Constantinople.

The planters of Cuba have been through great excitement by the publication of a decree relative to *Emancipation*, or the native Africans of recaptured slave expeditions. The decree is said to have been sent to Cuba in October, 1865, but the publication was delayed by the Captain-General. All the employers of such negroes are ordered to produce them within 15 days at certain appointed places in the capital and in the departments.

The latest advices from Vera Cruz report several reverses of the Republican forces. At Atlanta, on the Pacific, Gen. Oglethorpe landed with a staff of American officers and arms purchased in San Francisco. About February 19, the Austrian garrison of Hancoville was surprised by the Republicans and captured.

GENERAL NEWS.

The investigation into the distillery business is still going on at the Astor House. Warrants were issued to the United States Marshal on Monday for the arrest of several parties charged with the bribery of a Government Inspector. Six persons were arrested and taken before Commissioner Betts yesterday, who held them to bail in the sum of \$3,000 each.

At the election held on the 12th in Augusta, Bath and Bangor, Maine, the Union candidates were chosen without opposition. The Democrats carried Biddeford, and the Republicans were successful in Bath.

An extraordinary case of filial depravity comes to light in New-Brunswick, N. J., where a youth robbed his father of \$2,708, and proceeded on his travels to spend the same with prostitute companions.

In Massachusetts, the Governor and Council have pardoned six persons who were sentenced to pay \$300 each, for tarring and feathering an unhappy Cooper last April.

Additional testimony was taken yesterday, by the Committee on Alleged Frauds, in the Court-House building, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

An ancient house on Second-ave., said to have sheltered Gen. Washington during a part of the Revolutionary War, was sold by auction on Tuesday.

The American Institute met last evening, and discussed a new code of by-laws; and adjourned, for one week, without accomplishing any final result.

The receipt of more returns from the New-York town elections of last week show still greater Union gains than at first reported.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen gave a hearing in the Ann-st. widening case yesterday, but reached no decision.

There is a prospect of a "mill" between Davis and Dunn, well-known pugilists, for the championship of America.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have decided to lease the piers and slips at public auction for ten years.

Gen. Grant has appointed Col. Eli Baker to be his Chief of Staff, in place of the late Col. T. S. Brown.

The New-Jersey Senate has adopted resolutions favorable to an increase of the pay of naval officers.

Gold closes at 125 1/2 after selling as low as 124 1/2. Government stocks of all kinds are strong. The market generally is well neglected. The railway share market is almost level. Money on call is abundant at 6 per cent. Foreign exchange is dull at 107 1/2 for commercial; 108 1/2 for bankers; do. at short sight, 109 1/2; Paris at 60 days, 5.25 @ 5.30; do. at short sight, 5.15 @ 5.18; Antwerp, 5.25 @ 5.31; Swiss, 5.75 @ 5.80; Hamburg, 35 @ 36 1/2; Amsterdam, 44 @ 45; Frankfurt, 44 @ 45; Bremen, 75 @ 76; Prussian thalers, 70 1/2 @ 71.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MARCH 13.—Petitions were presented for a protective tariff, and for an international copyright law. A resolution was offered directing the Judiciary Committee to report next Thursday a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution basing representation on male inhabitants over 21, and taxation on the assessed value of property, real and personal, &c., &c., which was laid over. A resolution to print the usual number of copies of *Landman's Dictionary* was passed by 29 to 25. A resolution was introduced fixing the minimum of U. S. currency at \$400,000,000, and prescribing the method for its reduction to that sum. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up, debated, and rejected by 14 to 21, and the Senate, after making the army bill the special order for to-day, adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of providing relief for those who paid commutation money twice; and another as to remitting the monthly tax on savings banks deposits. An amended bill to incorporate the National Military and Naval Asylum was reported back and passed. The Senate amendment to the Warehouse bill was concurred in. The Civil Rights bill was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed by 109 to 38. 241 were reported to regulate salaries of the District of Columbia judges; to amend the Habeas Corpus act; a resolution for amendment of the Constitution and a

United States District Court at Erie, Pa., which was passed. A resolution to print 25,000 copies of the evidence before the Reconstruction Committee was adopted, 102 to 50. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Fortification bill, and made various amendments thereto, which the House concurred in, and the bill was passed. The resolution to provide for the expenses of the Paris Exposition was debated, but no action was taken. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock was referred to the Committee on the Amendment of the Constitution was introduced, and the House, without any evening session, adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MARCH 13.—Bills were passed, among others, exempting the National Academy of Design from taxation; exempting from restriction as to fare the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad; ceding to the United States jurisdiction over West Bank and Old Orchard Shoal, the Lower Bay of New-York for quarantine purposes; amending the General Insurance Law.

ASSEMBLY.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill making appropriation of \$500,000 for the erection of a new Capitol. After some discussion, the bill was made the special order for one week from next Wednesday.

A supplementary sheet accompanies the regular issue of THE TRIBUNE to-day, in which may be found a heavy installment of evidence taken by the Reconstruction Committee, with other matters of current interest.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE elected State Officers yesterday; choosing a Republican Governor by about 5,000 majority, all five Republican Councilors (by Districts), nine Republican to three Democratic Senators, and about 100 Republican majority in the House, or considerably more than two to one. This is not quite so strong as last year, when the Opposition made no serious effort; but Gov. Smyth's majority considerably exceeds that of President Lincoln at the last Presidential Election. The vote is very full for an election where only State Officers are chosen, though not, of course, quite so heavy as at an excited Presidential Election. Nobody doubts, we presume, that it places the Granite State firmly and inflexibly on the side of Universal Freedom.

The following is the vote of a few leading towns compared with that of last year, when the Sham Democracy made no serious effort; whereas, they have now done their best, hoping by crying "Johnson!" "Johnson!" to get into power:

	1866.	1865.	Dem.
Towns.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Concord	1,382	854	1,396
Manchester	1,580	1,383	1,511
Claremont	553	191	589
Nashua	837	626	847
Holderness	246	169	257
Littleton	196	255	171
Keene	648	255	616
Sambornton	260	321	258
Franklin	283	169	261
Peterboro'	289	112	227
10 Towns	6,274	4,365	6,013

—We hail this result as one more proof that the American People take no backward steps, but are moving steadily, irresistibly forward to Universal Justice and Universal Freedom.

Mr. Sherman introduced yesterday in the Senate a resolution providing that the outstanding United States currency, excluding interest-bearing notes, shall not be reduced below \$40,000,000; that the balances in the Treasury shall not be allowed to exceed \$40,000,000 in coin and \$40,000,000 in currency, but that the surplus shall be applied to accruing indebtedness and to paying up the interest debt; but that the interest-bearing legal tenders shall not be retired at a rate exceeding \$5,000,000 a month. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate came to a square vote yesterday on the bill for the admission of Colorado, and rejected it by 14 to 21. It was opposed on all sorts of grounds. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware could not vote for the admission of a State with such a small population (!) Mr. Sumner opposed it because negroes are excluded from voting. Most of the Senators seem to have agreed that there was no authority under the original Enabling act, after the people had once voted against a State Government, to reconsider these opinions. So Colorado stays out for the present.

A resolution was offered yesterday in the Senate, directing the Judiciary Committee to report next Thursday a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, basing representation on male inhabitants over 21, and taxation on the assessed valuation of property, both real and personal; pledging the Government to the payment of the National debt in full; prohibiting payment of the Rebel debt, and prohibiting payment for slave property by General or State Governments. Mr. Trumbull said such a proposition would cause a month's debate, and it was laid over.

We are surprised to find Mr. George A. Brandreth, who was elected by the Union party to the Assembly of our State, opposing the bill which proposes to give our City the benefit of a Board of Revision or Audit. That Board is to have no patronage, no partisan influence, no power but to stop stealing by our City authorities and their affiliated contractors and other public robbers. We never yet saw a taxpayer who is not an office-holder who wishes it defeated. Had that Board been in existence for the last ten years, it could not have saved our City less than Ten Millions of Dollars. Mr. Brandreth misunderstands his constituents if he thinks to serve the "Ring" and at the same time preserve the confidence of those who elected him.

We rejoice to announce that the House yesterday passed the Civil Rights' bill. It was reported back from the Judiciary Committee with an amendment, making the first section to read: "That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not

taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without distinction of color. But the inhabitants of every race and color without regard to any previous condition of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, sue, be parties to suits, give evidence, and to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and shall have the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to any law, statute, or ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

The House adopted the amendment without a division, together with others not important, and with a final section to the bill providing for a final appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in all cases arising under the act.

The bill now goes back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments. We do not perceive that any of them affect the principle of the bill as originally passed by the Senate, and we ardently hope that body will not hesitate to ratify the action of the House. It is of very great importance that some legislation should be perfected for the protection of the freedmen. We believe this bill contains the seeds of a reform sure to be widely beneficial. It is just, moderate, and constitutional; and while other measures are delayed, there is the more urgent need for the speedy enactment of this. Let us do something—let Congress do something—to assure the country that its zeal for justice and equal rights is not in issue in fruitless discussions.

—The vote on this bill was 109 to 38—a most gratifying assurance that the Republican majority is as numerous and as resolute as ever.

They say that the Union Senators held a caucus yesterday morning, at which, on motion of Gen. Wilson, those of them who are members of the Reconstruction Committee were instructed to report a Constitutional Amendment *whereon all can agree*. That is only possible in case Hon. Senators shall think more of the importance of harmony and less of the luxury of having their own way in all things. So long as Messrs. Sumner & Co. are on one side, and Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle & Co. on the other shall combine to vote down for precisely opposite reasons an Amendment which has passed the House by more than a two-thirds majority, we can do nothing. Their concurring votes against the House Amendment strongly conspire to prove that about the right thing.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION ON TRIAL.

STRONG AGT. BENNETT.

We observe, by *The Brooklyn Times*, that this already somewhat famous action for libel came up for trial, for the fourth time, before Judge Scruggs on Monday last. The defendant was ready with his counsel and between thirty and forty witnesses from all parts of the State—to say nothing of two from South Carolina; but the plaintiff was not ready. He was indeed in Court with his counsel, the Hon. H. C. Murphy and Mr. Jencks; and, for aught we know, Judge Reynolds, Mr. Huntley and Mr. Murphy, Jr., his attorney. Yet an application, upon affidavits, was made on his part to postpone the trial, on the ground that Mr. Fisher, one of his witnesses, was absent in South Carolina, and that the plaintiff desired the attendance of Senator Folger, and several other members of the Legislature; but had not subpoenaed them, having been advised by his counsel—which of them did not appear—that legislators are privileged from attendance as witnesses. To meet this, the defendant showed that the aforesaid Fisher had come on all the way from South Carolina to give testimony for the defendant, and that he was in or about the Court-room, and would be forthcoming whenever the plaintiff might require him. He also showed the statute, from which it was clear—and so the Court decided—that legislators are in no wise exempt, and that their attendance as witnesses can be compelled in all respects as that of other citizens. He suggested that, as to the members of the Legislature desired by the plaintiff as witnesses, their attendance could easily be procured before they would be required, as the whole case lay with the defense, and the plaintiff had nothing to prove save in rebuttal of the defendant's testimony, which it would require several days to give. The Court expressed the opinion that the postponement should be granted; whereupon, the defendant's counsel suggested that such postponement would be a very great hardship upon the defendant, as well as his witnesses; many of whom had come from a great distance, at great personal cost and inconvenience; and he offered, if the cause could go on, that the defendant would undertake to procure, and have in attendance, at his own expense, every one of the plaintiff's witnesses, by the time their testimony would be required. The Court, however, refused to accept the proposal, and put over the cause to the next Circuit.

We do not understand that any reason for this decision was assigned by the Court; and, while we incline to repudiate any uncharitable suggestion, we cannot but improve this opportunity to again express our deep and ever-deepening abhorrence of our present system of electing Judges. No lawyer—and, we think, no man of sense—will read the foregoing statement without inquiring, "How long before the Judge's term expires?" "Of what party, and how powerful in political circles, is the counsel in whose favor such a postponement was granted?" It is hard to believe—indeed, we will not permit ourselves to be forced to believe—that a Judge can have any sympathy with legislative corruption, or with the crimes with which the plaintiff in this case is charged, and to prove which forty witnesses were called from all parts and quarters of the State. Yet we remember a case—or rather we remember to have read of a case—where legislative corruption was charged, and when the defendant called his witnesses to prove it, the Judge excluded every syllable that proved or tended to prove the truth of the charge. It is true that decision met, as it deserved, the universal reprobation of mankind—judges and all—and we had confidently hoped that no

such case, and no similar case, would ever again occur.

The hardship upon the defendant is greater than at first would appear; we have some experience, and therefore speak feelingly. The claim suspended over his head by the ex-Senator plaintiff is \$10,000. If such claim is anything more than an idle threat, it is a sad impediment in the way of a business man. Those who, like the plaintiff, think it something more than an idle threat, will constantly suggest that the defendant "is about to put, or has put, his property out of his hands." The extent to which such suggestions injure a business man is not easily measured. Beside this, the risk he runs of ever getting his witnesses together again—for they may forget, or be tampered with, or leave the country, or die—or, what is more probable, refuse to come down to Brooklyn again upon a fool's errand—for how can they tell that there will not be another postponement? But, what is of scarcely less importance, these witnesses, who have come, in obedience to the mandate of the law, hundreds of miles from their homes, ought not to be twice vexed in the same cause. The well-known maxim of the law forbids it, unless for a good and legal reason. And what reason was, in fact, in this case given? Merely that counsel misadvised their client that legislators could not be compelled to attend. Mistakes of law never excuse *laymen*—so runs the maxim—strange that a Court should hold that they do excuse *lawyers*! But, even here, the defendant's counsel came to the rescue of their legal brethren: they offer to procure the attendance of those very legislators at the expense of their client, if only the privilege could be afforded them of proving that what had been charged against the plaintiff was true. Witnesses could be procured from Albany in a day, or even in a few hours. The plaintiff's whole case was admitted upon the record—all the duty of giving proof fell upon the defendant; and it would require days, and perhaps weeks, to give it. The plaintiff could only give evidence after all this was done, and then merely in rebuttal. We earnestly insist that the learned Judge is bound to give the public some reason for a decision like this. Judges are by law bound to give the reasons for their decisions, and our lawyers' shelves are loaded with volumes of such opinions. Here is a case of great public importance—a decision most extraordinary in its character—affecting harshly not only a suitor, whom a plaintiff has dragged unwillingly before a court, but a great number of witnesses residing in different parts of the State. And what is more, and what we confess vexes us most, it is one of those suits which we think calculated to break in upon our present most ruinous system of corrupt legislation, and drag to light the villains who have so long fed upon the public. What we want to know is, Why we can never, never, never, get a chance to drag these villains into daylight? Why, whenever an opportunity offers, some Judge excludes the evidence, or postpones the trial? We think we have a right to ask these questions, and are entitled to an answer. Not that we mean to charge any impropriety in the present case; what we wish to know is *why* this decision was proper. Shall we be enlightened?

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

We know little beyond what we gather from the debate a short time since in the Senate on the bill granting the International Ocean Telegraph Company the right and privilege to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and the West Indies. After a protracted contest recently, in which Mr. Chandler stood alone in defense of the bill, it was finally recommended to the Committee on Commerce, who had at first, as Mr. Chandler stated, unanimously agreed to report it. Last week, Mr. Morrill, from the same Committee, reported the bill again, with other amendments, still giving the Company exclusive privileges, but narrowing their geographical limits and shortening the term of this privilege. Thus the matter stands.

Now we care very little what Company gets the privileges asked for in this bill, but it is a matter of importance that the establishment of this line, which is designed as the initial step toward connecting by telegraphic communication the West India Islands with both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, should be carried into effect. And, in order that it should be, we think some such rights, guarantees and immunities as are asked of Congress by this Company, are the indispensable condition precedent. Without the grant of an exclusive right for a term of years, the corporators can hardly hope to get the capital subscribed to build their line. Independently of the established fact in regard to marine cables—namely, that of the 18,000 miles attempted to be laid, only about 5,500 miles have proved a success—there are new features of difficulty to be encountered in this enterprise from the coral reefs and Gulf Stream of our coasts. The grant asked for in this case is no more than the security due those who invest their capital in an enterprise peculiar to its character and is liable to none of the abuses of a monopoly. If the projectors of this scheme expect a return of their outlay, they must look exclusively to the quick construction and good management of their line. If, however, these corporators are not wise enough to recognize this fact, then, under the power to repeal or amend, Congress may, at any time, control the subject, even to the extent of allowing a competing line.

It appears, moreover, that there is in existence a Spanish grant giving the exclusive privilege to certain Spanish subjects to connect the Island of Cuba and the United States. As we understand it, these Spaniards can at any time, in the absence of any prohibition, land their cable from Cuba, and thus fix upon us the incubus of a real monopoly—a foreign monopoly indefinite in time and hostile to American interests. There is one effective way of preventing this, and that is by the legislation asked for by the International Ocean Company.

By this means, the Spanish company would

probably, be forced to make a compromise, whereby American interests would be represented in this enterprise. We do not understand the cause of the opposition to this measure has met in the Senate; and, while we care not what Americans obtain the privilege, it would be well that, in what must soon be a mighty system of international communication, we should not be left helpless in the hands of the alien.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

The following is the revised and enlarged table of returns from the town Elections in this State held within the last fortnight. It will be observed that as the returns come in the Union gain steadily increases:

Counties.	1866.	1865.	Gain from 1865.
Albany	25	4	21
Cattaraugus	19	8	11
Chautauque	20	6	14
Cayuga	14	1	13
Chemung	4	6	2
Chemango	15	6	9
Clinton	6	8	2
Columbia	12	3	9
Cortland	12	3	9
Dutchess	14	11	3
Delaware	11	7	4
Erie	14	10	4
Franklin	8	4	4
Fulton	7	3	4
Genesee	12	1	11
Herkimer	16	3	13
Jefferson	19	8	11
Lewis	2	8	6
Montgomery	2	2	0
Madison	12	2	10
Monroe	18	15	3
Oneida	21	12	9
Ontario	12	3	9
Oranoga	21	6	15
*Orange	3	1	2
Oswego	19	6	13
Otsego	16	8	8
Rensselaer	12	2	10
Richmond	3	4	1
Rockland	1	4	3
Saratoga	14	6	8
Schoharie	4	9	5
St. Lawrence	28	1	27
Schoharie	4	12	8
Sullivan	5	9	4
Tioga	7	2	5
Ulster	7	12	5
Yates	8	1	7
Warren	8	3	5
Washington	14	3	11
Wayne	12	3	9
Wyoming	12	4	8
Total, so far	523	250	273
Not Republican gain			42
*Only the City of Newburgh.			

PETROLEUM A BUSINESS AND NOT A SPECULATION.

The Report of the United States Revenue Commission on "Petroleum as a Source of National Revenue," recently submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the novel and long-matured project of the Hon. C. V. Culver, now representing the Oil District in Congress, for building the Metropolitan of the Petroleum region—announced in our advertising columns—has excited a new and healthy interest in the wonderful business of Petroleum. The 50 closely-printed pages of the Commissioner's Report, heavy with computations and chemistry and science, have an interest of their own. We see how the wilderness of an almost unknown district of Pennsylvania has become the center of one of the first staples of commerce and manufacture. The Customs tables tell us that American seamen now carry Petroleum to a hundred ports—to absorbing Antwerp, which took 4,149,821 gallons in 1864; to China and the Indies, that were content with 34,338; or the new world in the Pacific seas, which received in 1865 nearly 1,000,000 gallons. Where ten years ago were scraggy lands, bordering narrow streams, reluctant to yield a harvest, has gushed forth a stream of wealth more abundant than any that ever came from the golden Rocky Mountains, and giving every prospect of as great permanence.

The Petroleum business has been subject to the fluctuations of every business that is based upon sudden and unaccountable developments of wealth. Men became crazy with the fever of sudden gain, and for five years, yearning, hungry madmen have been leading a tarantula dance among the mountains and ravines of Venango. Shrewd money-changers traced on this panic, and so largely profited by it in organizing "companies" upon the system which Mr. Dickens made memorable in his history of Mr. Montagu Tigg, that a feeling of repugnance arose in the minds of the people against Petroleum, and men ruefully recalled the history of the South Sea Bubble, or *Law's Mississippi* schemes, or England's recent railway frenzy, as they thought of their real money sunk in imaginary wells. Every Venango adventurer who failed to sink his thousand-barrel well, returned home in despair. Those who remained were burdened by a Government tax which injured the free development of the Petroleum trade. The effect of this tax upon a new and growing industry is shown by the Government Commission.

Should the change in the tax suggested by the Revenue Commission be made, the reaction now taking place in the Petroleum development of Venango will make it a business and not a speculation. Whether Mr. Culver will succeed with a Reno experiment or not, he certainly deserves the credit of having made a grand attempt. He has attracted around him in his present enterprise men of reputation as financiers and merchants. Under proper and systematic management there is no reason why Petroleum should not be made as successful a business as the mining of silver, coal, iron, or gold. It has suffered, heretofore, from irresponsible companies, which had only the effect of destroying confidence in one of the most important American interests.

John T. Monroe, the "National Democratic" candidate, whom we stated some days ago was chosen Mayor of New-Orleans, was the Rebel Mayor when Butler and Farragut took that City, and distinguished himself by his venous, implacable treason—protesting that he never could or would be reconstructed into a Unionist. And he is just as black, but not quite so bold, a

traitor as he ever was. With Impartial Suffrage, New-Orleans will elect a Unionist.

The Warehousing bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It contains one righteous provision—that which provides that goods which may have been placed in bond to await any favorable turn in the market shall, when taken out after the 1st of May next, pay ten per cent. extra duty. We doubt the policy of allowing goods to be placed in bond at all, save those which are intended for other markets than ours. If any one brings goods here to be sold and consumed among us, he should pay the duty on them when they enter the port. Putting them in bond is but a fashion of trusting him with the duties chargeable thereon. This system being itself an abuse, is certain to lead to other and more flagrant abuses. We trust the ten per cent. extra will tend to check and limit Warehousing, for it is glaringly evasive.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

5,000 UNION MAJORITY.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 13, 1866.
 We have returns from a large number of towns, which indicate at least 5,000 majority for Gov. Smyth (Rep.), and it may run up to nearly 6,000, the majority of last year, when the Democrats made but little effort. The Republicans are jubilant and the Opposition astonished. The Republican majority in the Legislature will be very large.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 13—9 p. m.
 The annual election of State officers took place to-day. The aggregate vote considerably exceeds that of last year. Returns from 56 towns give Smyth (Rep.) 14,230; Sinclair (Dem.), 11,069. The returns, thus far, indicate a majority of more than 5,000 for Smyth in the State. The Republicans have carried all of the five Councilors, nine of the twelve Senators, and will have about 109 majority in the House.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 13—9:30 p. m.
 The following is the vote in some of the principal towns:

Town.	Smyth, Rep.	Sinclair, Dem.
Concord	1,382	854
Manchester	1,580	1,383
Claremont	553	191
Nashua	837	626
Holderness	246	169

THE LATEST.

CONCORD, March 13—10:30 p. m.
 Returns from 98 cities and towns give Smyth 29,590, and Sinclair, 15,451. Democrats net gain, 890.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mme. Zucchi received a flattering response to her appeal for public recognition of her great merit in operatic performance. Her benefit last evening was honored by a large and intelligent audience, who made frequent demonstrations of the high estimation in which she is held by all patrons of *Musical Opera*. During the evening she was often recalled enthusiastically, presented with beautiful wreaths and one superb presentation of a ship worked in flowers, beside other floral tokens of earnest admiration for her grand artistic qualities.

All the parties to the performance of "L'Africaine" last night appeared to be inspired with the purpose to make its last the best performance, and render their combined tribute of esteem to Mme. Zucchi.

All the principals were in good voice and inspiration, all parties to the performance sympathized, and the band with